

"REMEMBER LOUVAIN AND TERMONDE" NOW BELGIAN BATTLE CRY

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

On the French Coast, Wednesday.—Last night under the cold gleam of the stars, with the channel searchlights flinging Olympian swords of flame athwart the heaven, and the huge lights on the Dover Cliff blazing behind, our navy joined in the tremendous battle that is still going on in the northwest corner of France.

The picture of the lights leaping across the dead, black sea was enthralling, mysterious, wonderful. For some seconds the watcher was struck blind, just as after a vivid lightning flash, then the sabre gleam would come again and again, searching the sea and sky. In one of these magic lantern peeps the Calais boat lumbering on late for the English coast, was picked out. Every detail of her leapt into vision.

Behind, England with myriad coast lights and wide-eyed sentinels, behind further still, London, all dark and gloomy, here on this mere coast across on the narrow strip of sea, the batterings and rumblings of war untrifling, sleepless, interminable. Only a few miles away landwards the real thing was happening, and great fighting was going on all in secret as the grave. This shrouding of everything beyond the few eager lines of the official communique, only emphasizes the immense importance of it all.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN NEVER-ENDING STREAM.

The city is in occupation of Belgian refugees, an apparently never-ending stream claiming the town, wandering at will anywhere and anyhow, sleeping under the stars, amid stable litter, in byways, in filthy back streets, on steamboats, in the basin, in the fishing boats in the harbor, in the last anchorage, where hundreds and hundreds of fishing boats from all along the coast lie thick as their own packed fish after a great hauling, there is a living population almost equal to the population of the town at a normal time, whole families herding together in intolerable atmosphere.

Families in rags and tatters, all their cherished household goods clustering and clattering around them; families well to do, fat and well fed, with furs to warm them, jewels to decorate, are living hobnob with the very dregs of humanity. A strange, extraordinary, most unbelievable sight, they are waiting for something to happen, what, they don't exactly know. They are just living in a maze of a dream, and cannot believe that what is going on is really true. Every day, hundreds of them are marshalled off to the quay where they wait in long dreary, patient lines, rain or shine, tempest or torrent, for the English bound boats to carry them to that hospitable land where there is room to spare for all, food and sympathy, and no demon dance of war whirling at their heels.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN HISTORY OF WORLD.

And yet, by heaven, we all take this as a matter of course after living with it and among it for a few days, nothing like it in the whole history of the world has been seen before. There never will be anything like it again. The wandering of the children of Israel is a small thing in comparison to this. There were miracles in those days to ease the situation, when adversity became stretched to the utmost limits, and this is neither the age nor the hour for miracles. We are murdering one another as hard as we can, and in the wake of it all comes this pitiable, heart-breaking stream of innocent suffering, couching submissively to the last. Surely the angels in heaven are weeping at the sight.

The patience of the women and the endurance of them is astonishing, incredible, children cannot understand it. There is weeping and laughter among them, just as the weather turns and rain falls, or the sun shines, when the clouds open for a spell now and again, to show that heaven still above us is serene and fair. After all this is an adventure of topsy turvy things, the tiny ones toddle along from one to another not quite sure whether this is dreamland, fairyland or bogeyland. Never mind, my dears, tomorrow it will be alright, and you will be warm and snug and comfy once again. But tomorrow, like Tipperary, is a long, long way away. What history are these like the historians weaving unconsciously in their tumultuous travels? There go the guns again.

GERMANS WIN AND LOSE DIXMUEDE.

In Northern France, Tuesday.—(By Martin H. Donohoe.)—The German army advancing along the coast made another desperate attempt to break through Dunkirk to Calais and the Straits of Dover. Yesterday's fighting on the Belgian coast was exceptionally severe. The Germans, I learn, who are in great strength, attacked with impetuosity. The German infantry flung themselves against two points, Nieuport and Dixmude. The attacking column which sought to force its way past Nieuport in the hope of gaining Furnes and the French frontier, despite heavy losses, sustained in the first assault, returned to the attack three times.

The engagement lasted the greater part of the day, ultimately the enemy being driven back along the whole line. The Germans at first carried everything before them. The column which was attacking Dixmude succeeded in overwhelming the force posted here, and of gaining possession of the town itself, but their triumph was short lived. A force swept the enemy with the bayonet to the battle cry of "Remember Louvain and Termonde." Desperate hand to hand fighting took place. The Germans stood to the oncoming line of levelled bayonets, but their resistance soon crumbled up and they speedily yielded the ground. They won earlier in the fight. Once they began to retire, bayonets accounted for larger numbers of the enemy, and the artillery, when pursuing the infantry, had halted from sheer fatigue, joined in and completed the work of demoralization which the much dreaded cold steel had begun. The enemy in retreat abandoned thousands of dead and wounded. Our troops, who had born the brunt of the fighting, also had a large number of casualties. Owing to rain and the opening of darkness, many injured remained where they had fallen for over fifteen hours, and bore their suffering heroically. Over fifty who were but slightly wounded succumbed to the effects of exposure. Two train loads of more seriously wounded arrived tonight.

Germans Get Surprise In Sea Coast Campaign

London, Oct. 21.—The correspondents of the London newspapers in the field have succeeded today in getting through some details of the fighting along the channel coast, in Belgium. Their reports agree that the Germans have met with a reverse and it is said the Germans are retreating.

The Belgian correspondent of the Telegraph reports that British warships bombarded villages which the Germans occupied and also the country south of these places. Then the order was given for the infantry to advance," he says, "and the battle of machine guns supplemented the noise of the naval guns. The Germans were caught between two fires, and their line began to waver, and slowly gave way before the pressure of the infantry.

"The strength of the attack was then increased and soon the whole German line retiring on the coast, was in full retreat."

In a despatch from Flushing, sent at one o'clock, the correspondent of the Daily Mail declares that the Germans appear to have been driven back in an engagement at Middle Kerke, six miles southwest of Ostend. He says that cannon has been placed near Ostend and adds that most of the German wounded had been removed from Bruges.

The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent under date of Tuesday night, says that according to a German message, a fierce battle is still raging between Furnes and Dunkirk. He continues:

"On the march on Dunkirk the Germans met a large and unexpected body of troops, which attacked them horse, foot and artillery, while the British warships co-ordinated with the land forces. The Germans are reported as falling back in confusion on Ostend, and troops from all over the west of Belgium have been hurried to Nieuport."

The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war. A despatch from Ghent says that the result of this fighting has caused anxiety among the German officers, one of whom, a German general, committed suicide. Festivities announced to celebrate German successes were suddenly cancelled yesterday.

ENGLAND'S HERO IN THE FIGHTING LINE



SNAPSHOT PICTURE OF GEN. SMITH-DORRIEN AND HIS STAFF. ARROW POINTS TO THE GENERAL. IN HIS REPORT TO THE ENGLISH WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH GAVE THE ENTHUSIASTIC CREDIT TO SMITH-DORRIEN FOR HIS TENACIOUS, BULLDOG FIGHTING.

EMPIRE WAR OR PARTY POLITICS

(Toronto Globe.)

Canada is called this year to the very serious and critical business of defending British freedom against the colossal and arrogant menace of Pan-Germanism. The struggle already is bitter. It will be exacting. It may be long. Its issue will be life or death for the British Empire. It involves on an utterly inconceivable scale the rights—free citizenship and social justice, not for Britain and all British dominions alone, but for all the world. Never since history began was there a struggle so titanic, a stake so stupendous, a crisis so crammed with peril.

In this conflict every high interest of Canada is involved. With unanimity unknown before, the parliament and people of Canada pledged all the resources of the country's wealth, all the strength of the country's manhood, all the purpose of the country's statesmanship. The voice of party strife was silenced. Party controversy in the press almost ceased. Whatever the government agreed to do, even mistakes against which its own supporters protested in private, has been allowed, almost without criticism by the Liberal and the Conservative newspapers. The most unreserved support has been given to the serious work of enlisting, training, equipping, and transporting overseas a small army of 33,000 officers and men, who are now nearing Britain. That is Canada's beginning.

But it is only the beginning. The task before the Empire and the nation—fighting for freedom is far more staggering than is indicated by anything "Canada has yet attempted or any sacrifice Canada has yet measured out. The first vote of \$50,000,000 will be exhausted, and double that amount, before the price of liberty is paid to the hungry man of war. The second contingent of Canadian troops of 22,000 officers and men now called for must be recruited, trained, equipped, and transported to the fields of action with the most urgent dispatch. Almost certainly a third will be needed before it can be got ready, and a fourth before the war is ended. What the Canadian parliament committed this country to do—its full duty the Globe urged a hundred million of dollars and a hundred thousand men. The weeks that have intervened add point and emphasis to that urgency.

For this reason the call is very impressive to every citizen in all the provinces to face as never before what this stern business means. It must mean to the pinch of suffering. It must mean, and that soon, the devotion of Canada's choicest sons, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, thousands of the best we breed, who may never come back any more.

And for this reason every citizen of Canada has the right to expect, and sternly to demand, that in the conduct of this awful enterprise all playing at party politics shall be ruthlessly renounced, all vulgar ambitions of vain and egotistical men in high places shall be mercilessly suppressed, and whatever of capacity and experience and practical wisdom the country affords shall be called into active service. Too much is at stake for the nation whose all is at stake, and by whom in the city and in the unknown backwoods whose fathers or husbands or sons are sent to the front, for personal ambitions or party trickery to be tolerated. Sir Robert Borden, as the responsible head of the government of Canada, is in the place where weakness or irresolution is a crime, and where failure to rid the country of dangerous or traitorous ministers is itself treason.

True or no true, it must now be said that to plunge the country into the party conflicts of a general election at this crisis-time for the nation and the empire would be a breach of all the decencies of public life, a betrayal of Canada's most sacred duty, for which no excuse offered by the benches of Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. Robert Rogers or by the prime minister himself can make even the semblance of atonement.

Let there be no mistake: neither the Liberal leaders nor the Liberal party will shrink back if the government throws down the gauntlet two years before the time. If the "loyalty" cry is raised it will be met and met, too, not of the experiences of Canada during the past two months. If efficiency is their cry, let the facts of these two months, facts against which scores of outstanding Conservatives have protested to the prime minister, be made public: why Sir William O'Brien's organizing talents have not been utilized when his experience is needed so sorely; why Major-General Leasard, according to Sir John French's most capable cavalry officer, has been ignored; why the minister of militia has been allowed to transgress every maxim of military rule and every requirement of responsible civil government; and why—but the facts are abundant and significant. Let there be no mistake: the facts will not be finked if the veil must be lifted even now.

But it would be a crime against the nation's honor. For itself, and for the great body of Liberals and Conservatives, the Globe ventures to say that the in-sand-outs of the political parties are minor matters, and at such a time as this utterly insignificant. Two years hence those questions will have their call. But if public attention is to be turned aside from the life-struggle of all British interests a day of reckoning will come. It may be too late to save the nation from loss, but it will consign to dishonor the politicians who betrayed their trust.

30,000 GERMANS ENTRENCHED ON COAST.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 20.—10:30 p.m.—The Telegraph today publishes a despatch concerning the fighting on October 18 in which the correspondent says 30,000 Germans occupied the coast between Ostend and Nieuport, and dug trenches along the dykes from Middlekerke to Westende.

MUNSTER "DIRTY SHIRTS" LOST 400 IN BEREAT.

London, Oct. 20, 8:37 p.m.—A casual list of non-commissioned officers and men, under date of Sept. 17, just issued, reports 85 wounded and 900 missing, of whom over 800 belonged to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Another casualty list, dated Oct. 16 and Oct. 18, reports five officers killed and twelve wounded.

WAR'S NAVAL LOSSES

German mine layer Koenigsluis.
German cruiser Augsburg.
German submarine U 15.
Three Austrian cruisers.
Austrian torpedo boat No. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
German cruisers Mainz, Koeln and Ariadne and two destroyers of Heineke's Flotilla.
German cruiser Magdeburg.
German destroyer S 80.
German cruiser Hela.
Austrian torpedo boat No. 27.
German cruiser Cap Trafalgar.
Four German torpedo boat destroyers of Dutch coast.
Austrian submarine.
German torpedo boat at Tsingtau.
Total—24.
Losses of Allies:
British cruiser Amphion.
British torpedo boat Speedy.
British cruiser Warrior, wrecked.
British cruiser Pathfinder.
Austrian submarine (accident).
British cruiser Pegasus.
British cruiser Cresay.
British cruiser Hogue.
British cruiser Aboukir.
Japanese mine sweeper.
British cruiser Hawk.
British submarine.
Japanese cruiser at Ping Tan.
Total—18.
The losses of merchant vessels on each side have been far greater than the losses of war craft.

BELGIAN ARMY GAINS GROUND IN GALLANT FIGHTING

From the Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 21, 11:36 p.m.—The Belgian army, with the English channel on its extreme right, despite a marvelous fighting spirit, despite long and hard campaigning and the bitterness of the loss of Antwerp, and other large cities.

In the terrific open struggle which has been in progress along the frontier for several days, the Belgians, with the allied French and British have repulsed with the greatest energy incessant German attacks.

Today, like yesterday, the German heavy artillery poured a heavy bombardment on the allied positions, but the Belgians, undeterred, delivered a counter-attack and forced the invaders to retire nearly five miles.

Further down the line on the Lys, the French were closely engaged, with general success. Three French sharpshooters performed a brilliant feat in defending a bridge the possession of which was the greatest strategic importance to both armies. The Germans made a cavalry dash in an effort to seize the passage, but the Frenchmen, behind a mill 15 yards away, poured their magazine fire into the Germans until they were retired, leaving the bridge in the hands of the allies.

Around Lille, where the British are in action, there has been fierce fighting, particularly in the neighborhood of La Bassée, which threatens the German possession of Lille. Street fighting has been severe between the long lines of houses connecting the towns of Roubaix and Courmoulin. In a baker shop, one of the German troops was found in an oven, almost suffocated.

Along the centre, the artillery action continued today without great change, but several German trenches were captured.

DRY CANTEN NO LONGER RULES IN CANADIANS' CAMP

(Montreal Gazette Cable.)

London, Oct. 21.—The fact that the Canadian expeditionary force is now under English command, and will be accorded the traditional rights and liberties of the Old Country in France, was made clear by General Alderson's promise to the troops this afternoon to abolish the dry canteen regulation which was in operation at the time of the departure of the troops after review at Buxard and West Down camps. General Alderson stated that certain difficulties had been overcome, with the result that within a few days the usual British canteen would be opened in the various camps. The prolonged cheers which greeted the announcement indicated it was a long time coming. The fact was a long time coming, and it was a long time coming, and it was a long time coming.

The chief event among today's activities in the camps at Salisbury Plain was an informal review of the Highland Brigade. In full marching order the men marched in the afternoon from West Down camp to Buxard camp, three miles away. Although the weather was not ideal, it was gathered from British officers that General Alderson was fairly well pleased with the first march-out of the Canadians.

The troops are anxious for Canadian papers. Today a number of the men obtained three days' leave of absence. Most of the fortunate ones made for London, and saw the Strand, Trafalgar square densely crowded, owing to the decorations on the Nelson monument in honor of Trafalgar day. It is unofficially stated that on Sunday all leave of absence will be cancelled for a fortnight for certain reasons, probably in order to tune up the troops for the review by his majesty and Lord Kitchener.

The members of the Canadian force today received more evidence of English hospitality, when sixty-one residents, in private houses at Salisbury, offered the daily use of their basins for the troops.

GERMANS REPULSED ON ENTIRE FRONT IN DESPERATE BATTLE

London, Oct. 20, 9:15 p.m.—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and Northwestern France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

This is announced in the French official communication issued this evening, and is admitted in the report of German general headquarters, which says that fighting has been going on since Sunday in the vicinity of Nieuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further to the south the Allies are making an attempt to advance toward Lille for the relief of that city, which has been in German hands for some time, and also pushing on to the north and south of Arras. Their attacks of yesterday on the advance to Lille, where the Germans hold strong positions, were repulsed, according to the German reports.

To the southward at the bend of the line, the Germans continue to make furious but unavailing attempts to break the French line. In the east, along the Meuse, the Germans have, according to the French account, essayed in vain to repulse the French troops, who debouched along that territory in which the Camp Des Romaines, now in the hands of the Germans, is situated, in an attempt to cut out that portion of the German army which is thrust towards St. Mihiel.

Generally speaking, the French claim to have made some detailed progress on various points of the front. Paris reports that the Allies have destroyed fifteen German machine guns, two of which were armored, near La Bassée, and a battery of German heavy artillery in the environs of St. Mihiel.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the supreme struggles of the war is on. The Germans are not bringing new troops from the east, but are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported over them, and Dutch sources report that train after train of wounded is being taken back to Germany.

GERMAN GUNS CAPTURED BY ALLIES.

In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate entrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be very heavy, especially where endeavors have been made to carry positions by assault.

German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and right across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to be making progress in their campaign to drive the Russian invaders out, and to have repulsed Russian attacks.

The Russians, on the other hand, say that they are making large numbers of prisoners. Heavy fighting is still going on around Przemysl, and the cupolas of the forts surrounding the town are said by an Italian correspondent to have been destroyed by the big Russian guns, while the forts have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town itself, however, has not been damaged.

The same correspondent says that the battle on the Vistula, San and Dunajec rivers continues. There is a system of great entrenchments on the Russian side, and the whole front is furnished with powerful guns which day and night hurl thousands of projectiles into the enemy's lines. The Austrians and Germans, adds the correspondent, have been obliged to remain on the defensive, but have repulsed a great cavalry attack to the west of Warsaw.

SARAYEVO CLOSELY BELEAGUERED BY SERBIANS.

Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, according to a report issued at Nish, is now completely enveloped by Serbians, and determined efforts are being made to take the town before the conclusion of the trial of the alleged assassins of the Austrian heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, which started the war.

In South Africa the rebellion of Colonel Maritz has been virtually broken up. Another lot of officers and men have been captured, while others have surrendered voluntarily to the African authorities.

Italy has issued an official denial of the report that she has occupied Avlona, the Adriatic port of Albania. The news from Italy shows that the Italian people are growing more antagonistic to the Austrians because of interference with the Italian fishing industry by the Austrians mines, and the necessity of suspending the service of many steamships because of the danger to steamers.

Sweden has ordered all lights on her coasts extinguished, so that they cannot be of use to the belligerent powers.

The situation in Belgium, on account of the shortage of food, is growing more serious, and efforts are being made by American officials to hurry relief, especially to Brussels, where the need is greatest.

PORTUGAL SENDS 32,000 MEN TO AFRICA.

London, Oct. 20, 9:52 p.m.—The following despatch was received here tonight from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: "On Sept. 12, Portuguese troops left for Angola and Mozambique. Each of these forces consisted of one battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battery of mounted artillery, one battery of machine guns and an ambulance staff. Each force aggregated approximately 16,000 men. Two native companies, each of 240 men, have left Mozambique for Angola."

REPORT ALLIES IN POSSESSION OF BRUGES.

Dunkirk, via London, Oct. 21, 4:10 a.m.—The newspaper Nord Maritime says that the Allies have driven 5,000 Germans out of Bruges and that the Allies are now in possession.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The French official communication given out this afternoon says that the enemy's attacks on Nieuport, Dixmude and Labasse yesterday, all were repulsed by the allies.

The text of the communication follows: "During the day of yesterday the attacks of the enemy were particularly violent at Nieuport, Dixmude and Labasse. They all were repulsed by the allied armies with great energy. At all other points the situation is without any notable change."

REPORT NAVAL FIGHT IN BALTI.

London, Oct. 21.—An engagement between German torpedo boats and hostile submarines in the Baltic near Rugen Island, off the Prussian coast, is reported from Stockholm, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen.

No details of the fight or its results are given.

BERLIN AGREES TO IMPORT FOODSTUFFS.

Berlin, via The Hague, and London, Oct. 21.—12:1 a.m.—The American proposals for the relief of the destitute people of Belgium by the import of provisions have found a willing ear among the German authorities.

Ambassador Gerard submitted the resolutions of Secretary Bryan and presentations of Secretary Bryan and Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, to the German foreign office, and received a formal reply assenting to all the proposals.

Foodstuffs will be imported by a committee acting under the auspices of the American and Spanish ministers at Brussels, and will be reserved exclusively for Belgian civilians. Assurance had already been given to Minister Whitlock that the supplies would be respected by the Germans in Belgium, and that no part of them would be requisitioned by the German military. If the British as-

Report Son of Von Moltke Buried.

London, Oct. 21, 3:41 a.m.—A Paris despatch to the Daily News says that Dr. Klein, attached to the Third French Army corps, reports that his men have buried the son of the German Field Marshal Von Moltke.

AGENTS

RELIABLE reports meet the trees from trees at present. We want four good men to act as agents and general agents taken in the fruit New Brunswick opportunities for me offer a permanent salary to the right man. Toronto, Ont.

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BIBLE STUDY

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DAVIDSON

on Oct. 18, to the son, a daughter.

MARR

McGRATTAN-Son of the late Mr. J. D. S. McGrattan, son of Miss Josephine daughter of Mrs. L. S. McGrattan.

CONLON

O'CONNOR—The Rev. D. S. Conlon, son of Mrs. O'Connell.

DEA

DODLIN—In the last, Mary, widow.

GARD OF RE

The family of Dr. to thank their kindness and sympathy their recent bereavement.

CONDEN

NEWS; AND G

Among the British in despatches by is Capt. O. B. R. Service Corps. B. the late Hon. A. Royal (N. S.) and Royal Military Col.

The Montreal Standard, writing for gives the following award to Canadian soldiers with the C. force. "I am sure that the best address for Headquarters C. Bustard Camp, member's full name.

The home of Peter was entered by evening while all family were at church were opened and the money amounting to about taken. Entrance was the glass in the chimney lit, catch, to be raised.

George W. Morgan was killed Monday crushed beneath a digging for his was engaged in this heavy stone of the earth from suddenly toppled. Mr. Morgan's best friend, a family, besides friends.

His

"I like the way 'Why' but he's in don Opinion.